

Marshall Democrat



T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, August 28, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor.

ASHIEL P. WILLARD, of White.

For Lieutenant Governor.

ABRAHAM A. HAMMOND, of Vigo.

For Secretary of State.

DANIEL McCUNE, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State.

JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State.

AGUILA JONES, of Bartholomew.

For Attorney General.

JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.

For Clerk of Supreme Court.

WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.

Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court.

GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass.

W. F. PARROT, of Warren.

SAMUEL H. BUSKIE, of Monroe.

S. W. WOLF, of Harrison.

S. W. SHORT, of Lawrence.

D. JONES, of Franklin.

EDMOND JOHNSON, Henry Co.

MARTIN M. RAY, Shelby.

JAS. M. HANNA, Vigo.

S. W. McCLELLAND, Clinton Co.

ORPHEUS EVERTS, Laporte.

F. P. HAZARD, Allen.

S. S. MICKLE, Adams Co.

For Congress—Ninth District.

WM. Z. STUART, of Cass.

For Prosecutor.

A. L. JONES, Porter County.

For Senator, HUGH MILLER, Fulton Co.

Judge C. P. J. G. O'BORKE, Marshall.

Prosecutor, J. HENDERSON, St. Joseph.

Representative, ELI BROWN, Stark.

Treasurer—DAVID VINNEDGE.

Sheriff—J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Com'r Dist. No. 1—ROBERT PIERCE.

" " " 3—WM. HUGHES.

Surveyor—J. B. N. KLINGER.

Coroner—JACOB KNOBLOCK.

W. J. MOIR is authorized to act as agent, receive and remit for subscriptions to the Democrat at Elkhart, Ind.

WILLIAM C. LARRABEE is authorized to receive for subscriptions to the Democrat at Knox, Stark County, Indiana.

REPUBLICAN SAYINGS.—The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Constitution is a reproach, and a league with tophet.—Garrison.

Shame's Rites are better than Bibles.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Let the Union slide.—N. Y. Banks.

HO! FOR LA PORTE!

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

There is to be a Democratic rally at La Porte on Saturday evening, August 30th, 1856. We learn that a train will leave this place at 5 o'clock, P. M., for La Porte, and arrive there in time for the meeting, and will return the same evening. Fare, \$1 for the trip, if fifty persons will go. Turn out, Democrats, meet your friends in La Porte, and show yourselves worthy of the cause of Democracy.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on the 18th inst., without passing the Army Appropriation bill. The Senate passed the bill, as usual, but the House, thinking that matters were rather quiet in Kansas, hatched on an amendment, to the effect that the army should be withdrawn from Kansas, and that those who were indicted should go free without any judicial investigation being had; in these amendments they knew the Senate would not concur. They figured until the clock struck twelve, when the Speaker pronounced the house adjourned. The President issued his proclamation convening Congress on Thursday, the 21st inst. What the result of their deliberations will be, we are not able to say.

It is morally impossible to act in a way that will please the abolitionists. In the first place, they abused President Pierce in no measured terms, in consequence of his not sending the United States troops to Kansas, to protect the settlers in their rights. When it was officially made known to him, that, for the preservation of peace and quietude in the territory, it was necessary to send United States troops there, the troops were immediately sent; and all the organized companies, both of abolitionists and pro-slavery men, were disbanded. This was more than LASE, REIDER & Co. desired—they only wanted the pro-slavery organizations dispersed, and then they could have had things go on according to programme.

After the troops were sent to Kansas and peace was restored, the abolitionists commenced abusing the President for doing as they requested him to do. Should they persist in their rebellious course, the army will have to be disbanded, our frontiers left

to the tender mercies of the red man; all this calamity will be brought on the country, if (abolitionists rule,) merely for the purpose of making a little political capital for the mountain rangers.

The abolitionists had sagacity enough to discover that if this state of things continued, there would be no show for Fremont, even in the free States; consequently, they set themselves to work in the lower House just at the close of the session, to force the withdrawal of the troops from Kansas, so that the off-scouring of several States, which have been collected together by the man who petitioned the Kansas legislature for a divorce from his wife, and afterwards pronounced it a bogus concern, might be marched into the territory to kill or drive out any man who resides there that is not an abolitionist. It requires but little discernment to see that the abolitionists will have a muss in Kansas until after the Presidential election. We shall expect to see their papers teeming with accounts of the most atrocious murders of women and children, the greatest destruction of private property, robbery and thefts, without a parallel in the annals of crime. Look out, a few weeks before the election, for some fearful accounts of sufferings which have been endured for the great and enabling cause of freedom.

QUERY.—Is there no law to prevent so much drunkenness and rowdiness in our streets? If there is none, can we not have one to abate, dry up and suspend the detestable doggeries which are degrading, demoralizing, and almost ruining our otherwise beautiful and thriving town? Under the auspices of temperance and sobriety, our village has made rapid strides in wealth and learning; but how is it now? Intemperance and the evils it entails, now reign supreme. It is dangerous for a lady to walk some of our streets at any time during the evening; if they do, they are liable to be insulted by the most blasphemous and obscene language that muddled brains are masters of. Our most reputable citizens are made the recipients of the vile invective of these pot-house bloats.

There is no one thing that characterizes the republican party so much as their propensity for circulating slanderous reports about their opponents; nine-tenths of which are wilfully and maliciously false. It will be remembered, that about the time, or soon after, the Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis to nominate candidates for State offices, the republicans started a contemptible falsehood, to the effect that W. C. LARRABEE, ex-superintendent of Public Instruction, swindled the State, while in office, to the amount of \$20,000, in the purchase of the Township Libraries; in other words, the books were billed to him for \$20,000 less than he billed them to the State, which amount went into his own pocket. The report was denied by Mr. LARRABEE and his friends, and evidence was brought sufficient to convince a person with a thimble-full of brains, of the falsity of the charge. And because Prof. MILLS would not add them to their filthy work, and degrade himself and his profession by giving his sanction to the lie, he refuted it as any gentleman would in his circumstances, he was, for that reason, and, no other, kicked out of the republican party—so far that he could not receive a re-nomination to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, although he had been a faithful officer. Mr. MILLS' refutation, together with the evidence of Mr. DENNET, of Cincinnati, silenced these blackened villifiers for a time; but their capital was beginning to run out, and something "must be did" to increase their capital, in order to continue business; and their only hope, in the absence of any new lies, was to revive some of the old ones, which the Indiana Journal, of a late date, has done—namely: the \$20,000 lie; and of course, all the one-eyed fusion parrots will send it trumpet-toned throughout the State. And although we think the report will do little or no harm to Mr. LARRABEE, or the Democratic party, we will present the following card, from the State Sentinel, which explains itself—

A Card.

After an apparent truce of several weeks, the \$20,000 charge is revived by the Indiana Journal, of this morning.

On the 5th of February last I pronounced the whole story of the \$20,000, whatever shape it might assume, of pure and simple fabrication. I made up, an unmitigated falsehood—false in substance and in fact, in general and in detail.

I now positively and unequivocally reiterate this denial, and aver that all the various pretended circumstances of my personal and private business affairs, past, present and future, alleged by my enemies as a plausible extension of their charges against me, are unscrupulous fabrications.

The statement of Henry W. DODD, of Cincinnati, and of Professor MILLS, of this State, in their letters on this matter, will readily recur to the candid reader. I also am authorized to publish the following letter from Harper & Brothers, sent me by Prof. LARRABEE, of a late date, which is a full and complete answer to the charge.

W. C. LARRABEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.

New York, June 24, 1856.

To Hon. J. A. Wright, Governor of Indiana.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention has just been called to an article in one of the newspapers, containing charges against Prof. LARRABEE in relation to the purchase of books for the township libraries, given the preference to our house in consideration of receiving a bonus of one thousand dollars. The charge is utterly false. No bonus was ever asked by Prof. LARRABEE, or offered by us. We have also heard that it has been stated that the books purchased of us in 1854, for the Indiana libraries, were charged higher than the cost of the same books to the State of Ohio, that year, or to the State of Indiana this year. This is also false. We sold to the State of Indiana the books ordered from our catalogue, by the Board of Education, through Prof. LARRABEE, at our lowest wholesale prices.

Respectfully yours,

HARPER & BROTHERS.

"The last meeting with the Old Folks,"

is the title of a new song, sent to us by a friend, for which we are much obliged.

The following correspondence which we clip from the Logansport Pharos, will explain itself. It will be remembered that Mr. Colfax has canvassed the district twice, and has flooded it with fusion speeches during the last Congress. Mr. Stuart had no acquaintance personally, except in a few of the southern counties. It was proper, under the circumstances, that he should take a tour through the district—avoiding the county seats, the only places where they would likely speak together—prior to the time that it would be reasonable to suppose that it would suit Mr. Colfax's convenience to make arrangements so they could canvass the district together. I have been the practice, however, for the candidates for Congress to speak at the county towns together, and the people expected that they would do so this year, but it seems that Mr. Colfax respectfully declines until a very late date; his reasons for not meeting the Judge, at or about the first day of September, are not fully given in his note. Mr. Colfax is well aware that the Judge possesses talents inferior to none in the State, that he is a sound logical reasoner; he also knows that the abolition capital is well nigh exhausted and unless there can be some more fights got up in Kansas it will be a dry business, hence his reluctance to canvassing the district in company with the Judge.

EDITOR PHAROS.—The accompanying letter from Judge Stuart with its enclosure from Mr. Colfax reached us to-day. It will be seen that Mr. C. declines Judge S's invitation to canvass the district together except at so late a period that but few points could be visited by them. Of the force of Mr. C's pretext for this course the public will judge. It is to be hoped that Mr. C. will reconsider that determination expressed in his letter, and consent to an early canvass with Judge S. A joint canvass by them I am confident is expected and desired by the mass of both political parties. Its advantages and fairness are so obvious that no gentleman should be held excusable for declining it upon any pretext. Mr. C's statement that Judge S. "commenced the canvass alone on the 2d of July, without waiting for me to accompany (him) you" is, as Judge S. remarks, a "disgraceful quibble" for Mr. C. well knows that he, being then in Congress, could not "accompany" Judge S. and the latter would not mock him by an invitation to do so, but awaited himself of the time until Congress would probably adjourn, to become partially acquainted where Mr. Colfax was already well known.

Respectfully,

G. N. FITCH.

Aug. 18, 1856.

Aug. 14th 1856.

Hon. G. N. FITCH:

DEAR SIR:—The remarkable epistle herewith enclosed was received from Mr. Colfax to-day. Really, he must have become a proficient in the formalities since his arrival in Washington.

The letter to which he refers this language occurs: "Mr. Colfax has the advantage of me in having been in the district. It will be the 1st of Sept. before I can visit the several counties and become even partially acquainted with our democratic friends."

And again: "As Dr. Fitch is much better acquainted with the district than I am, I refer Mr. Colfax and his friends to the Doctor to settle the terms of the canvass between us."

Mr. Colfax must have overlooked the reasons thus assigned why I began the canvass so early and deferred the arrangements to you; for I should be sorry to deem him capable of the disingenuous quibble his letter would otherwise impart.

For the same reasons, therefore, I again refer him and his friends to you.

Very truly yours,

W. Z. STUART.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, August 11, 1856.

Hon. W. Z. STUART:

DEAR SIR:—I have just received the Logansport Pharos of the 6th inst., which contains a letter from you directed to Mr. Hall, its editor, 16 days since, inviting me to enter into a joint canvass with you from the 1st Monday of Sept. till the election, and referring me to Dr. Fitch for a settlement of the details thereof.

In reply I have to state that as you commenced the canvass alone on the 2d of July, without waiting for me to accompany you, I shall in the same manner commence the canvass on the part of the 1st of Sept. before I can visit the several counties and become even partially acquainted with our democratic friends.

And again: "As Dr. Fitch is much better acquainted with the district than I am, I refer Mr. Colfax and his friends to the Doctor to settle the terms of the canvass between us."

Mr. Colfax must have overlooked the reasons thus assigned why I began the canvass so early and deferred the arrangements to you; for I should be sorry to deem him capable of the disingenuous quibble his letter would otherwise impart.

For the same reasons, therefore, I again refer him and his friends to you.

Very truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

We understand from a source entitled to credit, that when Mr. BURLINGAME spoke at South Bend, Mr. WILLIAMS, division Superintendent of the Southern Michigan R. R., provided an extra car to convey the republicans to and from Carlisle station to the meeting, which was nothing more than gentlemanly. On the 18th inst, Governor WATSON spoke at the same place, and a car was provided to take the Democrats to his meeting; but when the train came along the conductor refused to take the car along, leaving about one hundred and fifty Democrats to get to South Bend as best they could. If the Southern Michigan Road, through its agent, Mr. WILLIAMS, intends to discriminate between democrats and republicans, and use their road to further the cause of abolitionism, to the injury of the democratic party, the sooner it is understood by the public, the better. We hope our information on this subject may be incorrect, but we fear not. If Mr. WILLIAMS were a high-minded, honorable man, he would not be used by the road to carry out such base designs. If he does so on this matter, will readily recur to the candid reader. I also am authorized to publish the following letter from Harper & Brothers, sent me by Prof. LARRABEE, of a late date, which is a full and complete answer to the charge.

W. C. LARRABEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.

New York, June 24, 1856.

To Hon. J. A. Wright, Governor of Indiana.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention has just been called to an article in one of the newspapers, containing charges against Prof. LARRABEE in relation to the purchase of books for the township libraries, given the preference to our house in consideration of receiving a bonus of one thousand dollars. The charge is utterly false. No bonus was ever asked by Prof. LARRABEE, or offered by us. We have also heard that it has been stated that the books purchased of us in 1854, for the Indiana libraries, were charged higher than the cost of the same books to the State of Ohio, that year, or to the State of Indiana this year. This is also false. We sold to the State of Indiana the books ordered from our catalogue, by the Board of Education, through Prof. LARRABEE, at our lowest wholesale prices.

Respectfully yours,

HARPER & BROTHERS.

"The last meeting with the Old Folks,"

is the title of a new song, sent to us by a friend, for which we are much obliged.

We have frequently heard the question asked, "Who is Dr. Dager?" The Dr., we understand, lives in a village called San Pierre, near the railroad, in the west part of Stark county; and in a recent issue of the Star, which he left on Tuesday morning.

The depth of the water on the island—referring, as we understand it, to the height of the water on the island—has been attained in two minutes! Although we were to read "hours" instead of "minutes," it will not be difficult to understand a wild excitement and fervor have been caused, with no success at hand.

All the houses on the island were swept away, and it is particularly reported that most of those staying at the hotel were drowned.

A list of reported victims was forwarded to Brasher City or Berwick's Bay, but we have not been able to find any one in the city who has brought up a copy of it with him. We have, however, heard the names of a few of those alleged to have been drowned, and give them as they have reached us; but without vouching for their correctness: Mr. Hart, of this city; William Roebelle, of Pattersonville; Mrs. Como, (name probably otherwise spelled) of Pattersonville; John Muggah, (co-proprietor of the hotel), wife, five children and brother; Mrs. Marshall and two children, of Franklin; the bar-keeper of the hotel, (name not ascertained).

It is said that there were about 40 persons on the wreck at the time of the disaster; and the number surviving on the wreck of the Star is estimated at from 25 to 275.

A Calm View of the Revolutionary Conduct of the House.

It turns out that the first vote by which the House refused to receive from a revolutionist the army appropriation bill is a record in history. The House refused to receive from a revolutionist the army appropriation bill, which of the three we are not able to say.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK again makes a welcome visit to our sanctum. It is a "Book" that should be in the possession of every lady in the land—no lady's library is complete without it. The recipes, patterns, etc., contained in one number, are worth the price for one year. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Judge MORRIS, the abolition candidate for Governor, although he has been invited by Mr. WILLARD to canvass the State with him, like some others, respects fully declines, and goes on his own hook. He is well aware that WILLARD would use him up in short order. Mr. MORRIS knows that the one idea that he advocates is not tenable, hence his discretion in declining to give Mr. WILLARD the opportunity to slow it up to the same assembly in all its naked deformity.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, August 14.]

TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

LAST ISLAND SUMMERED!

137 PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST!

The rumor which prevailed yesterday, of the destruction of Last Island in the late storm, is probably too true. We have only some general reports of the gr. atness of the disaster, and a few vague particulars of the loss of individuals and families. The accounts brought from Thibodeaux and Berwick's Bay, by the Opelousas Railroad last evening, are confirmatory of the inundation of the island, the destruction of a great many lives, reaching, perhaps, to six or seven scores. In the mean time, the anxiety to learn the particulars is very great, and the means of communication between the city and the scene of suffering, are very slight. Last Island is an island in the Gulf of Mexico, which has been, for some years made a summer resort for planters and their families, from the interior parishes of Lafourche and Attakapas, and some from the city. It is situated from the main land at the mouth of the bay, about twenty miles—the nearest land is five or six miles distant.

The island is about twenty-five miles in length, and from a half to three quarters wide—only three or four feet above the level of the Gulf. It is exposed to the full sweep of the waters and the southern breezes, which have made it a desirable retreat in the summer months. This year the island is reported to have been well patronized, and the anxiety is therefore intense to learn who was exposed to the storm, and what losses we have to deplore.

The President, it is reported, has ordered the Opelousas Railroad, to Bayou Boeuf, and thence by steamboat to the island, going and returning twice a week, by the steamboat Star. The Star appears to have been wrecked in the storm, and the reports below make the wreck the only refuge of all that remains of the submerged island. By the arrival of the Opelousas cars this afternoon we hope to have further details, and pray the account is heretofore received may have been much exaggerated.

In the mean time we subjoin such items as have been able to gather. The following letters will show the excitement caused by the reception of the intelligence of the disaster at Brasher City, and the promptness with which steps were taken to send relief to the survivors.

BRASHER CITY HOTEL.

Wednesday, August 13, 4 A. M.

DEAR SIR:—John Davis has just got here from Last Island in a small sail boat, reports Last Island entirely swept of houses by the storm of Sunday night, and that one hundred and thirty-seven lives were lost by the disaster. This is the amount hurriedly ascertained at the present.

BERWICK'S BAY, Aug. 13, 1856.

In great haste. We have just sent Major Aubrey to the assistance of the sufferers, who are now clinging to the hull of the steamboat Star. She starts hence in one hour, only waiting to wood at this place.

Respectfully yours,

EUGENE DALY.

Mr. Davis above referred to, we are informed, is the keeper of the oyster saloon

beneath John McDonnell's restaurant, in Common street, in this city. He succeeded in getting his wife, we learn, into a place of safety, and then started to procure aid. He was accompanied by Berwick's, we are informed, by the engineer of the steamer Star, which he left on Tuesday morning.

The depth of the water on the island—referring, as we understand it, to the height of the water on the island—has been attained in two minutes! Although we were to read "hours" instead of "minutes," it will not be difficult to understand a wild excitement and fervor have been caused, with no success at hand.

All the houses on the island were swept away, and it is particularly reported that most of those staying at the hotel were drowned.

A list of reported victims was forwarded to Brasher City or Berwick's Bay, but we have not been able to find any one in the city who has brought up a copy of it with him. We have, however, heard the names of a few of those alleged to have been drowned, and give them as they have reached us; but without vouching for their correctness: Mr. Hart, of this city; William Roebelle, of Pattersonville; Mrs. Como, (name probably otherwise spelled) of Pattersonville; John Muggah, (co-proprietor of the hotel), wife, five children and brother; Mrs. Marshall and two children, of Franklin; the bar-keeper of the hotel, (name not ascertained).

It is said that there were about 40 persons on the wreck at the time of the disaster; and the number surviving on the wreck of the Star is estimated at from 25 to 275.

A Calm View of the Revolutionary Conduct of the House.

It turns out that the first vote by which the House refused to receive from a revolutionist the army appropriation bill is a record in history. The House refused to receive from a revolutionist the army appropriation bill, which of the three we are not able to say.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK again makes a welcome visit to our sanctum. It is a "Book" that should be in the possession of every lady in the land—no lady's library is complete without it. The recipes, patterns, etc., contained in one number, are worth the price for one year. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Judge MORRIS, the abolition candidate for Governor, although he has been invited by Mr. WILLARD to canvass the State with him, like some others, respects fully declines, and goes on his own hook. He is well aware that WILLARD would use him up in short order. Mr. MORRIS knows that the one idea that he advocates is not tenable, hence his discretion in declining to give Mr. WILLARD the opportunity to slow it up to the same assembly in all its naked deformity.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, August 14.]

TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

LAST ISLAND SUMMERED!

137 PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST!

The rumor which prevailed yesterday, of the destruction of Last Island in the late storm, is probably too true. We have only some general reports of the gr. atness of the disaster, and a few vague particulars of the loss of individuals and families. The accounts brought from Thibodeaux and Berwick's Bay, by the Opelousas Railroad last evening, are confirmatory of the inundation of the island, the destruction of a great many lives, reaching, perhaps, to six or seven scores. In the mean time, the anxiety to learn the particulars is very great, and the means of communication between the city and the scene of suffering, are very slight. Last Island is an island in the Gulf of Mexico, which has been, for some years made a summer resort for planters and their families, from the interior parishes of Lafourche and Attakapas, and some from the city. It is situated from the main land at the mouth of the bay, about twenty miles—the nearest land is five or six miles distant.

The island is about twenty-five miles in length, and from a half to three quarters wide—only three or four feet above the level of the Gulf. It is exposed to the full sweep of the waters and the southern breezes, which have made it a desirable retreat in the summer months. This year the island is reported to have been well patronized, and the anxiety is therefore intense to learn who was exposed to the storm, and what losses we have to deplore.

The President, it is reported, has ordered the Opelousas Railroad, to Bayou Boeuf, and thence by steamboat to the island, going and returning twice a week, by the steamboat Star. The Star appears to have been wrecked in the storm, and the reports below make the wreck the only refuge of all that remains of the submerged island. By the arrival of the Opelousas cars this afternoon we hope to have further details, and pray the account is heretofore received may have been much exaggerated.

In the mean time we subjoin such items as have been able to gather. The following letters will show the excitement caused by the reception of the intelligence of the disaster at Brasher City, and the promptness with which steps were taken to send relief to the survivors.

BRASHER CITY HOTEL.

Wednesday, August 13, 4 A. M.

DEAR SIR:—John Davis has just got here from Last Island in a small sail boat, reports Last Island entirely swept of houses by the storm of Sunday night, and that one hundred and thirty-seven lives were lost by the disaster. This is the amount hurriedly ascertained at the present.

BERWICK'S BAY, Aug. 13, 1856.

In great haste. We have just sent Major Aubrey to the assistance of the sufferers, who are now clinging to the hull of the steamboat Star. She starts hence in one hour, only waiting to wood at this place.

Respectfully yours,

EUGENE DALY.

Mr. Davis above referred to,